

This, of course, I ignored but obviously the whole question is worrying him and I feel he will go on trying to make me smack him till I do. Naturally I don't want to, but I can't see a way out as he is too young, I think, to understand any explanation of why he is not smacked as the little girl is. Incidentally the children axe neighbours, the same age and very friendly, so it's obviously not practical to prevent their association. I might add I have just changed nurses so at the moment he is leaning to me very much for everything."

2. " Will you help me with my small charge ? He is fifteen months, perfectly healthy and normally developed, usually very happy and contented, but he has occasions when he gets impatient, or when he can't just manage to do what he wants, such as open the door or climb on the chair, he will then start to bump his head against anything that is near. Soft or hard, it makes no difference, and just lately he has started to do it when either his mother or father leave the nursery. He will just throw himself on the floor and bump his poor head unmercifully. I am so afraid he will really injure himself. I try to attract his attention to something else and interest him in it. If left to go on he just bumps and bumps until he hurts himself. Then he cries and all is over until next time, but leaving him to hurt himself has not cured him."

3. " My little boy is one year nine months old. He is very healthy and full of life, but if crossed in any way, such as not allowed to go out when anyone comes to the door, if his engine turns over or if checked for doing wrong, he gets down on his knees and bangs his forehead on the floor several times as hard as possible, or against the wall. He must hurt himself, as he cries."

BRIDGES, p. 112. |' One of the major interests which children develop early is interest in good conduct. They wish to be approved, to do the things which bring pleasing results. They develop a love of power and set high standards

or ambitions
for their own achievement. Some children, when
they fail to
achieve the standards they emulate, when they
are afraid of
losing adult approval or meeting disapproval,
become
depressed or annoyed and cry in
disappointment. Their
assertive tendency or drive for power is
thwarted, their love
of display is unsatisfied and their self-
confidence is shaken.
If adults are too harsh in their discipline when a
child is already
depressed and miserable over his own failure,
the little one
may develop an emotional attitude of shame
towards his
conduct. This shame, this fear of failure and
disapproval will